

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

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SUBJECT Yugoslav Medicinal Production

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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1. Medicinal production in Yugoslavia is supervised by the General Directorate for Medicinal Production, Belgrade, Knez Mihajlova street, No. 42. Within its jurisdiction are listed the following products:

Serums  
Vaccines  
Organo-therapeutic and hormone preparations  
Alkaloids  
Pharmaceutical compounds  
Inorganic salts  
Reactional drugs  
Diagnostic instruments  
Dietetic compounds  
Insecticides  
Dental medicines, apparatus, instruments.

2. The Government factories which are engaged in the production of medicines are as follows:

- a. Jugodent - Novi Sad, Fruskogorski Put No. 13-15, producing all kinds of dental medicines and dental instruments, including installations for dental laboratories.
- b. Pliva - Zagreb. Produces organo-synthetic substances. It is considered the largest laboratory of its kind in Yugoslavia and by the end of the Five Year Plan, it is to be transformed into a combine. One of the primary products is "gironal", produced from bituminous shale, and used as a substitute for "ichthyol", a drug for skin diseases. The lack of ample semi-professional technicians is acutely felt in the factory. A pennant from the Central Committee of United Syndicates in 1940 distinguished the factory in the field of medical industry, and it received honorable mention from the General Directorate for leadership in medical production. The work in the factory is organized along the system of workers brigades of which there are twenty-three.
- c. Neva - Zagreb. This factory produces cosmetics; its director is Kresimir Topolscak. The factory was renovated in 1945. It is located in the third district of Zagreb.

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- d. Galenika - Belgrade
  - e. Lek - Ljubljana
  - f. Alkaloid - Skoplje. Products of the factory are opium and its alkaloids (morphine, diacetylmorphine, methylmorphine and ethylmorphine).
3. The procurement and wholesale purchase of medicinal herbs is done through the medium of District National Committees and special enterprises exist through which this work is supervised. The following are some of the enterprises.
- a. Biljana - Zagreb, Hatzova street No. 14. The Biljana purchases and trades in herbs used for medical purposes. The sales division is located in Bozidara Adzije street No. 11, Zagreb.
  - b. Jugokamomila - Novi Sad. This enterprise deals in the purchase and production relative to herbs used in medicine, and of camomile in particular. In addition, it organized in 1948 a leech farm at Klis near Novi Sad. The leeches are exported for the most part to France where they are used for the production of "nirudin", a blood clotting agent; 240,000 leeches were raised and exported in 1948.
  - c. The dominant varieties of medicinal herbs procured either for industry or for export will be listed under Jugolek.
4. Government establishments under management of the pharmaceutical department of the Ministry of Public Health in Croatia are the following:
- Medicine
  - Instruments
  - Laboratories
  - Optics
  - Dentistry
5. In Belgrade, on the other hand, is the Municipal Enterprise for Trade of Medical Supplies, Boulevard of the Red Army No. 8/3. It supplies the population and various enterprises with medicines, pharmaceuticals and sanitary equipment. Compounds and hygienic and sanitary articles are prepared in its laboratories.
6. The Jugolek in Belgrade, Knez Mihajlova 1, is an establishment for imports and exports of medical supplies. It exports the following:
- a. Medicinal herbs and spices;
  - b. Crude oils derived from sage, rosemary, lavender, juniper, laurel, sunflower, et cetera;
  - c. Organic drugs derived from leeches, water fleas (puce d'eau), ant eggs, et cetera;
  - d. Opium and its alkaloids (morphine salts): morphine, diacetylmorphine (diamorphine heroin), methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine (dionine).
  - e. Pharmaceutical products: serums, vaccines, antigens, ichthyol, bismuth salts.
- Jugolek imports raw materials, chemical and pharmaceutical products, medicinal herbs, drugs and oils derived from herbs.
6. The Vetserum establishment produces veterinary vaccines, medicines and other veterinary supplies. It constitutes a General Directorate institute and Government stores

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- a. General Directorate in Belgrade, Francuska street No. 25/III.
- b. Vetserum Institutes are located as follows:

Kalinovica  
Novi Sad  
Subotica  
Zagreb Samoborska Cesta br. 20  
Zemun  
Murska Sobota

- c. The Vetserum Institutes produce about one hundred different preparations for combatting livestock diseases, including approximately 22 biological preparations (i.e. six varieties of serums, nine different types of vaccines, antitoxins (lymph) for smallpox of sheep, virus against the hog plague and four diagnostic preparations.)
  - 1) Serums: against blackpox, anthrax, paralysis (swine), hypo-immunizers against fowl plague. (The hypo-immunizer serum was discovered by Dr. Josip Spalatin, senior veterinary in the Kalinovica Institute. According to the press, this serum was allegedly not known at the time of publication in other countries. According to laboratory and actual tests it cures 75 percent of diseased fowl.)
  - 2) Vaccines: against blackpox, fowl plague (this vaccine is derived from swine blood, whereas formerly it was derived from insect plasma), typhoid, para-typhoid, rabbiess and swine plague. Dr. Marko Zeljko, senior veterinary in the Federal Institute for Veterinary Service at Zagreb, perfected the crystalviolet vaccine used in place of the previously unsatisfactory simultaneous inoculation method to offset hog plague.
  - 3) Lymph for sheep smallpox: is produced in powder form, supplanting the earlier liquid state which was good for only seven days.
  - 4) Virus against hog plague: is produced for simultaneous inoculation of hogs, but its use has been decreased with the use of the crystalviolet vaccine which produces a five month immunization, whereas immunization by simultaneous inoculation lasted six months.
  - 5) Diagnostic preparations: Askoliserum (?) for blackpox; tuberculin; malic acid (?) for lameness in horses; and a group unification preparation for tying up components in series blood tests for livestock diseases called durin. (This last diagnostic preparation was the discovery of Dr. Ivan Zarnic, research scientist of the Federal Institute for Veterinary Service at Zagreb. He is also alleged to have discovered a sure diagnostic preparation for combatting chicken typhus or white dysentery of chicks.)
  - 6) Dr. Eugen Kodrnja, senior veterinary of the Vetserum Institute in Murska Sobota discovered the "otsorbaz vaccine" for inoculation of hogs against paralysis. Around 42,000 hogs had contracted this disease in 1947, and perished because of the lack of an effective cure of this disease. Dr. Kodrnja's vaccine gave successful results in 99.8 percent of the cases.
7. At the end of 1947 Tito's press published data on arrival of installations and machinery in Yugoslavia for a penicillin factory. The installations were received from Canada by way of UNRRA. At that time it was announced that the installations would be installed temporarily in an already existing factory for medical supplies, and that production of penicillin would begin in 1948. The statement was also made that construction would commence on one of the buildings of the first penicillin factory in the Balkans.

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